A method of ....

S/051/62/015/002/009/014 E032/E314

the numerical values of the independent parameters  $x_j$  of all the m-layer. With k=2 the function  $\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}_m$  represents the r.m.s. departure of  $R_m(\underline{X},\lambda)$  from the given function  $F_o(\lambda)$ . To each value of  $\underline{X}$  there corresponds a certain filter and as  $R_m$  approaches  $F_o(\underline{X}) \to 0$ . The prameters of the multilayer filter are determined by varying the components of  $\underline{X}$  until minimum  $\widehat{\mathbb{Q}}_m(\underline{X})$  is reached. A complete numerical scheme suitable for use with an electronic computer is given and some typical examples are quoted. It is assumed that dispersion and absorption are absent but it is said that this limitation could easily be removed. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1961

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4019299

· S/0000/63/003/001/0116/0119

AUTHOR: Vlasov, A.G.; Sherstyuk, A. L.

TITLE: Theoretical investigation of the possible use of the method of differential thermal analysis for the quantitative study of the crystallization process

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye, vy\*p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (Vitreous state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass). Trudy\* simpoziuma, v. 3. no. 1. Moscow, Izd-yo AN SSSR, 1963, 116-119

TOPIC TAGS: crystallization, thermal analysis, thermogram, glass

ABSTRACT: The method of differential thermal analysis used hitherto is unsuitable for the accurate determination of the amount of crystallized phase, which is absolutely essential for the study of the nature and dynamics of crystallization. For this purpose, new experimental methods are suggested and formulas are derived. The logarithm of the temperature difference  $\theta$  is plotted against time in typical curves obtained from the thermograms. The study of these diagrams showing the relationship between  $\theta$  and t makes it possible to determine all the thermal characteristics of the test sample. Another very important value

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 VLASOV, A.G.; CHEBOTAREVA, T.Ye.

Determining the qualitative relation between the ordered and disordered phases in glass containing 33.3% of Na<sub>2</sub>0 and 66.7% of SiO<sub>2</sub>. Opt. i spektr. 13 no.4:615-617 0 '62. (MIRA 16:3) (Glass—Spectra)

S/057/62/032/006/009/022 B108/B102

9.3140

Vlasov, A. C., and Shakhmatova, I. P. AUTHORS:

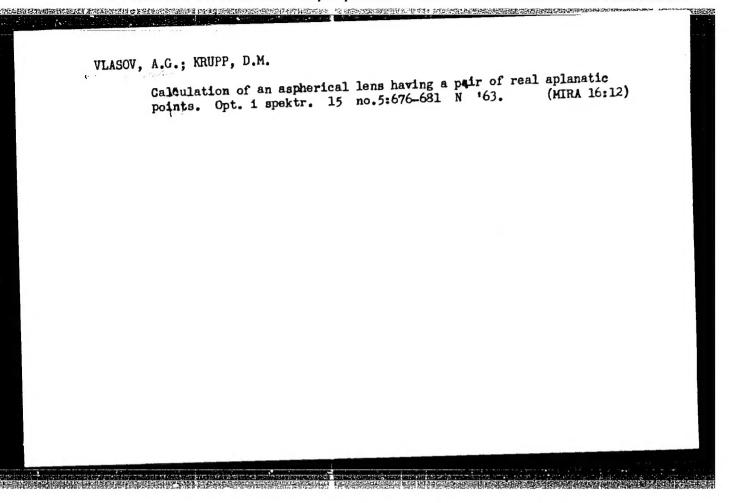
The field of a lens with disturbed axial symmetry TITLE:

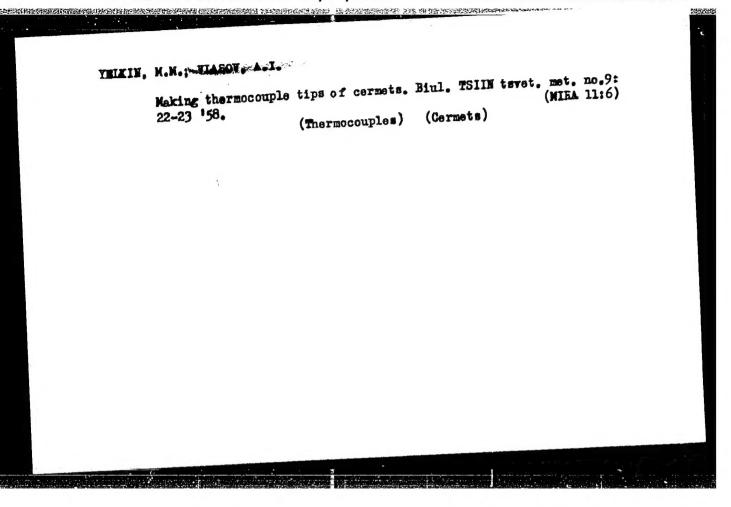
Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 6, 1962, 695 - 705 PERIODICAL:

TEXT: The field of an electron lens in which the circular symmetry of the electron trajectory is no longer conserved is calculated. The concrete example of a lens consisting of two elliptical cylinders face to face is considered. The results of exact analytical calculations are compared with the results obtained with the aid of perturbation theoretical calculations. The perturbation theoretical results are true only if the perimeter of the ellipse is equal to that of the ideal circular lens. Numerical calculations were also performed. The ellipticity causes a paraxial astigmatism. This kind of aberration is proportional to the aperture and to the ellipticity. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1961

Card 1/1





VLASOV, A.I., otv.red.; SHAPIROVA, A.S., red.; SOROKINA, T.I., tekhn.red.

[Efficiency promotion at the V.V.Kuibyshav plant] Hatsionalizatsiia
na zavode im. V.V.Kuibyshava. Irkutakoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956.
(MIRA 12:7)
47 p.

1. Glavnyy inzhener zavoda im. V.V.Kuybyshava (for Vlasov).
(Irkutak--Machinery industry)

SAKHARNYY, Nikolay Fedoseyevich; TURILOV, G.I., nauchn. red.;
VLASOV, A.I., red.

[Course in theoretical mechanics] Kurs teoroticheskoi mekhaniki. IAroslavl', Vysshaia shkola, 1964. E44 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

CHERVONOBRODOV , P.L.; YEFREMOV, V.V., prof., otv. red.; VLASOV, A.I., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Characteristics of the assembling of rear axles of automobiles during major repairs] Osobennosti sborki zadnikh mostov avtomobilei pri kapital'nom remonte. Moskva, Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 23 p. (MIRA 17:3)

80973

S/136/60/000/07/016/024 E073/E235

18.6100

Card 1/4

Savitskiy, Ye. M., and Vlasov, A.I AUTHORS:

Sintered Copper Powder.

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, Nr 7, pp 72-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the structure, electric resistance and the mechanical properties of sintered copper powder with additions of oxides of aluminium, silicon and magnesium, using as starting materials powders with characteristics as given in Table 1. The mixture for obtaining sintered copper powders were prepared by simple mechanical mixing of the appropriate powders of copper and oxides. The mixing was effected in steel ball mills by the wet method with a ball to charge ratio of 5:1 and a mixing time of 48 hours. Copper powder mixtures containing 1, 3 and 5 vol % each of aluminium and silicon oxides and 1, 3, 5 and 10 vol % of magnesium oxide were used. The mixtures were subjected to hydrogen reduction at 350°C for a duration of 30 mins and from these, specimens of 80 mm diameter, 110 to 120 mm height were produced by hydrostatic pressing with a pressure of 1000 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The presslings

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Sintered Copper Powder

were sintered in the hydrogen atmosphere with a slow rise in the temperature of 1000°C holding the presslings at this temperature for a duration of 3 hours. The sintered blanks, 70 mm diameter, were extracted at 800°C into rods of 21 mm diameter, which were annealed at 400°C for a duration of 1 hour. Further investigations were carried out on pressed and annealed specimens. Table 1 gives data on the characteristics of the powders used for preparing the mixture. Table 2 gives data on the density and the electric conductivity of the investigated specimens. Fig 1 shows microstructure photographs of sintered powder containing 1% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> taken with magnification of 1500 and 8800 respectively. Fig 2 shows plots of the dependence of the hardness on the annealing temperature for copper and sintered copper powder containing respectively 5, 3 and 1% Al203. Fig 3 shows plots of the dependence of the hardness on the annealing temperature for copper and sintered copper powder containing respectively 10, 5, 3 and 1% MgO. Fig 4 shows plots of the dependence of the UTS of sintered copper powder as a function of the percentual Card 2/4

80973 \$/136/60/000/07/016/024 E073/E235

Sintered Copper Powder

contents of Al203 and MgO at temperatures of 20, 400, 600 and 800° respectively. Fig 5 shows plots of oxidation of copper and of sintered copper powders at various temperatures. It is stated that the strength of sintered copper powder specimens containing oxides and produced by the method described in this paper exceeds considerably the strength of copper both at room temperature and at temperatures up to 800°C. strength of sintered copper powder containing Aloua exceeds by a factor of 1.5 the strength of copper in the temperature range 20 to 800°C; the hardness exceeds the hardness of copper by a factor of 2 to 3. Addition of oxides to copper increases its recrystallisation temperature from 300 to 600-700°C; sintered copper powder does not soften after heating it to the above mentioned temperatures. The electric conductivity of sintered copper powder containing 1 and 3 vol % Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is 87 to 93% of the electric conductivity of copper. The resistance to scaling of the sintered copper powder is also

Card 3/4 nigher than that of copper. The best results are

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Sintered Copper Powder

obtained with sintered copper powders containing additions of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, whereby the values of the strengths and hardness are higher in the case of using high disperse oxides with a maximum uniformity in their distribution in the volume of the component. Components made of this material can be used advantageously in those branches of engineering where high temperature copper alloys are being used. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

经数据的证据。中国国际控制的证明的,是不同的证明的证明,在1942年间,1945年的证明的证明的证明,1945年的证明的证明的证明的证明的证明的证明的证明的证明的

ASSOCIATION: VNIITS

Card 4/4

SAVITSKIY, Ye.M.; VLASOV, A.I.

Copper hardening by finely dispersed particles. Tovet. met.
(MIRA 14:12)
34 no.12:77-81 D '61.
(Copper--Hardening)

88740

S/127/60/000/012/002/005 B012/B054

18.1150

Kolchin, A. V. and Vlasov, A. I. (Moscow)

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

New hard metals for the armoring of chisels for cable-tool

drilling

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, no. 12, 1960, 29-30

TEXT: The Institutes VSEGEI (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geology) and TsNIGRI (Central Scientific Research Institute of Mine Prospecting) tested chisels with welded-on sintered alloys of the Stalinite type and of T3 (T3) Relite. The welded-on layers, however, Stalinite type and of T3 (T3) Relite. The welded-on layers, however, cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and became brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and brittle when drilling in hard rock. In 1958-1959, the cracked and brittle when drill

Card 1/3

88740 \$/127/60/000/012/002/005 B012/B054

New hard metals for the armoring ...

ratio charge tube was 0.75 : 1. A protective casing permitted the welding on a.c. and d.c. apparatus, and protects the individual components of the charge from oxidation and burning out. These experimental electrodes were tested in the mines of the Noril'skiy kombinat (Noril'sk Combine) and Magnitogorskiy kombinat (Magnitogorsk Combine). The T6 alloy was welded on the cutting edges and lateral surfaces of the chisel (at 780-820°C) immediately after the forging of the chisel. The layer welded-on was 2-4 mm thick. The T30 electrodes were welded on the cold, worn-out chisel on the spots of maximum wear. For an appropriate shaping, the chisel was then heated to 1150-1200 C, directed, and the welded-on layer was forged together with the chisel. In the Magnitogorsk Mine, drilling was performed with an 1100-1450 kg boring tool in rock with a hardness of 1-15 according to Protod'yakonov. In the mine of the Noril'sk Combine, the alloys Relite T3, T6, and T30 were tested on horseshoe chisels 200 mm in diameter. Relite T3 and T6 were welded onto the chisels immediately after forging. Results showed that the alloys T6 and T30 increased the resistance to wear of chisels in cable-tool drilling to the 1.5-2.5 fold. as compared with usual steel chisels. There are 2 tables and 2 Soviet. bloc references.

Card 2/3

88 740

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New hard metals for the armoring ...

Card 3/3

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut tverdykh splavov, Moskva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of

Hard Alloys, Moscow)

KUZNETSOV, Ye.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRAMARENKO, G.V., pro ., red.; VLASOV, A.I., red.

[Maintenance of motor vehicles] Tekhnicheskaia ekspluatatsiia avtomobilei. Moskva, Rosvuzizdat. No.1. 1963. 60 p.

(MIRA 17:4)

SAVITSKII, Ye.M.; VIASOV, A.I.

Sintered copper powder. TSvet. met. 33 no.7:72-77 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyusnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.
(Powder metallurgy) (Copper)

ACCESSION NR: AP5001940 AUTHOR: Pivovarov, L. Kh.; Vlasov, A. I. TITLE: Interphase stresses in powdered copper hardened by dispersed inclusions of Al 203 SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 1, 1964, 148-149 TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, powder metal mixing, copper, aluminum oxide, copper alloy, stress calculation, lattice deformation, lattice distortion, elastic atress Abstract: In this work a study of microstresses caused by differences in the coefficients of phase expansion was conducted on copper hardened by dispersed inclusions of aluminum oxide. The samples were prepared by the method of powder metallurgy. The initial powders of copper and Al203 were mixed in corresponding proportions in steel ball mills. Mixing time was 43 hours. The prepared mixtures of copper with 1, 3 and 5% by volume of AlgO3 were annealed in hydrogen at 350° for 60 minutes for reduction of copper oxides, and then pressed into blanks with a diameter of 80 mm and a height of 110-120 mm. blanks were sintered in a resistance furnace. Temperature was slowly raised Card 1/4

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to 1000° and held there for 2 hours. The sintered blanks were drawn through dies into rods 21 mm in diameter at 750-800°. Research was carried out on thin sections prepared from these drawn bars. In order to eliminate the casing caused by polishing, the samples were annealed at 6000 and quenched from this temperature. A study of the magnitude and sign of microstresses caused by a difference in coefficients of expansion was conducted for the copper phase on the displacement of x-ray lines according to methods worked out by one of the authors on the basis of the work of D. M. Vasil'yev (Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, Vol 5, No 1, 1958, p 2527). The technique proceeds from the existence of a equiaxial volume-stressed state in the volume of the given phase of the alloy. This state is created by a system of oriented microstresses (6) of a definite sign. On the surface of the allow, in the volume being x-rayed, the component which is perpendicular to the surface is partially reduced, but preserves some noticeable value. The lattice deformation caused by these microstresses at angle  $\psi$  between the reflecting price and the surface of the sample (E  $\psi$  ) may be calculated by the formula

 $\mathcal{E} \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot \mathcal{V} = \sigma \mathcal{L} (1 + \mu) \sin^2 \psi - 2\mu \mathcal{I} + \sigma_1 \mathcal{L} (1 + \mu) (1 - \sin^2 \psi) \mathcal{I}$ 

where E and  $\mu$  are the modulus of elasticity and Poisson's ratio respectively of given reflecting plane of the phase being studied. Calculations show that

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#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860230006-5

L 16081-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5001940

forfented microstresses of a considerable magnitude in copper with dispersed aluminum oxide inclusions appear in the copper phase. The difference between the coefficients of expansion of copper and aluminum oxide may be considered the probable 12.00 of these microstresses. The microstresses increase with an increase in the quantity of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> of 1 to 3%. No difference was observed in the magnitude of microstresses between samples with 3 and 5% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. This is probably a result of the fact that the yield strength has already been reached at 3% Al203. Only elastic stresses which cannot exceed the yield strength have been measured radiographically. A further increase in the quantity of Algo, probably leads to an increase in the amount of plastic deformation of the copper phase. The line width increases with a transition from 14 AL203 to 3% and again from 3 to 5%. This increase may be explained by the increase in distortions of the copper lattice of the alloy (presence of disoriented microstresses, small block dimensions, etc.). The oriented and disoriented microstresses in copper, strengthened by dispersed inclusions of Al203, are probably some of the factors which determine the strength of these materials. Orig. art. has 1 table and 1 equation.

Card 3/4

L 16081-65

ACCESSION NR: APSO01940

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-iseledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 20Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: HM, AS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

JPRS

Card 4/4

POZIN, L.M.; AL-ISHITS, I.M.; CRAD, N.M.; VLASOVA, A.I.

Hardening of unsaturated polyesters in the presence of metallic zinc. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.3:708-709 Mr 165.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted Febr. 25, 1964.

VIASOV, A.M.

Cyclic operation of an underground gas reservoir in a horizontal water-bearing reservoir under water-drive conditions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.7:89-92 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.

VLASOV, A.M. (Moskva); LAN CHZHAN-SIN' [Land Chang-hsin] (Moskva)

Gas pressing into a water-bearing bed. Inzh.zhur. 4 nc.1:129-124

(MIRA 17:4)

VLASOV, A.M.; SIZOV, Ye.I. Machine tools manufactured in plants of the Vladimir Province. Economic Council in 1960-1961. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.9:33-35
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

61.

(Vladimir Province--Machine tools)

ZHEGALIN, I.K.; PUSTYGIN, A.A., glav. agronom; SPODENYUK, N.I.;

-BYKOV, N.I.; REDIN, P.N., glav. agronom; LOGVIN, N.P., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; GUSEV, I.D.; PETROV, S.N.; VLASOV, A.K., glav. zootekhnik; SHEREMET, L.D., glav. bukhgalter; SKAKUROV, N.V., glav. inzh.; SHUMILIN, V.S., glav. inzh.; CHERNORUBASHKIN, N.A., kombayner; DRYABO, N.Ye.; ZABNEV, V.F., redaktor; SHIROKOV, B.G.; SHEPELEV, M.A.; LEONOVA, T.S.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Hundred million poods of grain from Stalingrad Province] 100 millionov pudov stalingradskogo khleba. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz. RSFSR, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Pervyy sekretar' Stalingradskogo oblastnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Zhegalin). 2. Oblastnoye upravleniye sel'skogo khozyaystva Stalingradskoy oblasti (for Pustygin). 3. Nekhayevskiy rayonnyy komitet Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Spodenyuk). 4. Nachal'nik Kotel'nikovskoy rayonnoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy inspektsii, Krayniy Yugo-vostok(for Bykov). 5. Kolkhoz "Deminskiy" Novo-Anmenskogo rayona, Stalingradskoy oblasti (for Redin). 6. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Zavety Il'icha" Kalininskogo rayona (for Logvin). 7. Nachal'nik Novo-Anmenskoy rayonnoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy inspektsii (for Gusev). 8. Direktor sovkhoza imeni Frunze Serafimovichskogo rayona Stalingradskoy oblasti (for Petrov). 9. Stalingradskoye oblastnoye upravleniye sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Vlasov). 10. Sovkhoz "Dinamo" Nekhayevskogo rayona Stalingradskoy oblasti (for Sheremet). (Continued on next card)

ZHEGALIN, I.K. — (continued) Card 2.

11. Oblastnoye upravleniye sel'skogo khozyaystva Stalingradskoy oblasti (for Skakunov). 12. Sovkhoz "Verkhne-Buzinovskiy" Stalingradskoy oblasti (for Shumilin). 13. Otdeleniye No.6 sovkhoza "Serebryakovskiy" Mikhaylovskogo rayona Stalingradskoy oblasti (for Chernorubashkin). 14. Zven'yevoy kolkhoza imeni Lenina Zhirnovskogo rayona Stalingradskoy oblasti (for Dryabo). 15. Danilovskaya rayonnaya gazeta "Kolkhoznoye znamya" Stalingradskoy oblasti (for Zabnev). 16. Zamestitel' predsedatelya oblastnogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Stalingradskoy oblasti (for Shirokov).

(Volgakrad Province—Grain)

31742 s/136/61/000/012/006/006 E193/E383

18.1220

Savitskiy, Ye.M. and Vlasov, A.I. Increasing the strength of copper by finely-AUTHORS:

dispersed particles TITLE:

Tsvetnyye metally, no. 12, 1961, 77 - 81

In view of the growing interest in the dispersion-

hardened metal-metal oxide systems (e.g. Cu-Al<sub>2</sub>0<sub>3</sub>), the present authors have studied the structure, electrical-resistance and

mechanical properties of Cu with additions of Al203, TiC or

TiB2. The characteristics of the raw materials are given in One series of experimental specimens (Cu + up to

1% Al203) was prepared by treating metallic copper with an Other specimens aqueous solution of aluminium oxychloride.

aqueous solution of aluminium oxychiotida which, were prepared from the respective powder mixtures which, were prepared from the restment in hydrogen at 350 °C, after preliminary 60-min treatment in hydrogen at 350 were compacted, sintered and extruded to 17 and 21 mm diameter rods. Specimens of series I (in which Al<sub>2</sub>0<sub>3</sub> particles were

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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31742 S/136/61/000/012/006/006 E193/E383

Increasing the strength ....

formed by decomposition of aluminium oxychloride ) were characterized by the smallest partice-size and most uniform distribution of the oxide particles. Alumina introduced as such was much coarser and the particle-size of TiC was larger still. Other properties of extruded materials are given in Table 2. In the next series of experiments, recrystallization characteristics of the alloys were studied by taking hardness measurements on specimens annealed for 1 hour at various The results are reproduced in Fig. 3, where the hardness  $(H_{_{\mathbf{V}}}, \text{ kg/mm}^2)$  is plotted against the annealing temperature (°C) for specimens with 1 - 1% Al<sub>2</sub>0<sub>3</sub> (series I),  $2 - 1\% \text{ Al}_20_3$  (series II),  $3 - 0.4\% \text{ Al}_20_3$  (series I) and 4 - pure copper. Similar graphs, reproduced in Fig. 4, were constructed for 1 - pure copper, 2 - 3% TiC, 3- 5% TiC, 4 - 10% TiC, 5 - 3% TiB<sub>2</sub>, 6 - 5% TiB<sub>2</sub> and 7 - 10% TiB<sub>2</sub>. Card 2/83

31742 S/136/61/000/012/006/006 E193/E383

Increasing the strength ....

It will be seen that, in contrast to pure copper, the dispersion-strengthened alloys do not recrystallize even when a heated to the top limit (900 °C) of the temperature range studied. The temperature-dependence of strength of dispersionhardened alloys was studied in the final stage of the present investigation. The results are reproduced in Fig. 5, where UTS ( $\sigma$ , kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) at temperatures indicated by each curve, is plotted against the Al203 content of the material, the broken and continuous curves relating, respectively, to specimens of I and II series. UTS of dispersion-hardened alloys at 30, 400 and 600 °C is plotted in Fig. 6 against the TiB2 (continuous curves) and TiC (broken curves) content. The best combination of properties was obtained in the alloy with 1% Al203, present in the form of colloidal-size particles formed as a result of decomposition of aluminium oxychloride. The UTS of this material at room temperature and at 600  $^{\circ}$ C was 35 - 37 and 14 - 15 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, respectively, although its electrical conductivity was practically equal to that of pure copper. Card 3/8,

VIASOV, A. I., Jt. au.

Brinza manufacture according to the Hungarian method Pod obshchei reduktsiei P. V.

Galaeva. Moskva, Gos. torgovoe izd-vo, 1931. Cl. p.

1. Cheese. I. Wlasov, A. I. jt. au. II. Galaev, P. V., ed.

VIASOV.A.I., marksheyder

ExemplessActively

Orienting underground workings through one shaft by two fixed

wires. Gor. shur. 122 no.2:38-40 J '48. (MEMA 8:9)

(Mine surveying)

VLASOV, A. I., KIRENSKIY, L. V., VTYURIN, N. I., DROKYN, A. I., IVLEV, V. F., and TUKALOV, R. I., (Krasnoyarsk)

"The Temperature and Rotation Hysteresis in Ferromagnetic Materials," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Physics of Magnetic Phenomena, Sverdlovsk, 23-31 May 56.

### VLINCV, i...

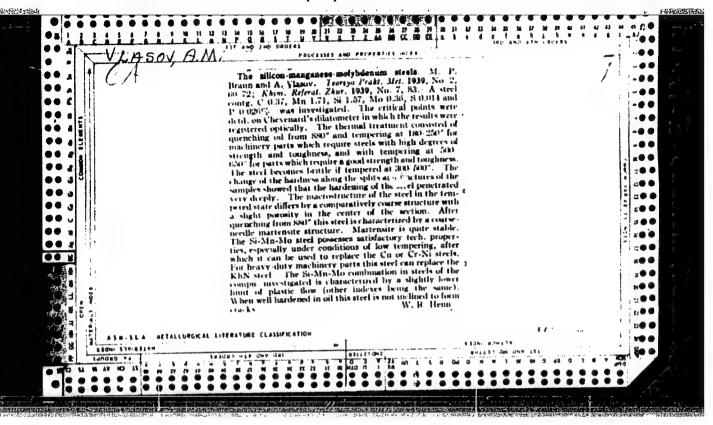
Novoye Dokazatelistvo teoreny poh ike. Katem sb. 32(1925), 453-456 Ob osobennostyakh v raspoloshenii paskulevykh Limiy dlya dandykh shasti tochek konicheskogo secheniya. Latem. sb., 32 (1925) 68470%

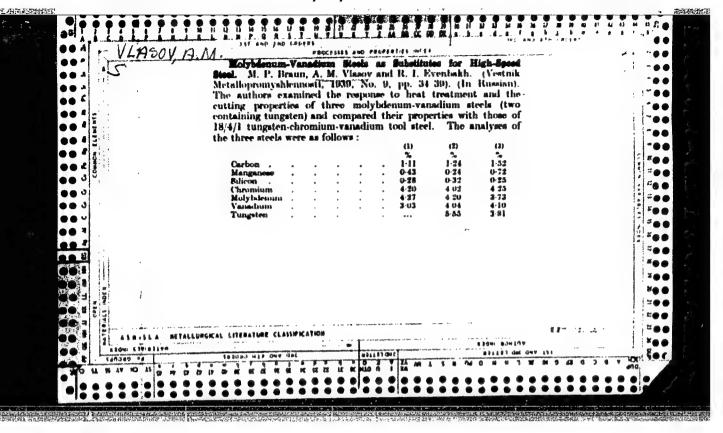
SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1747 edited by Kurosh, A.G. Markushevich, A.I. Rashevshiy, PIII Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

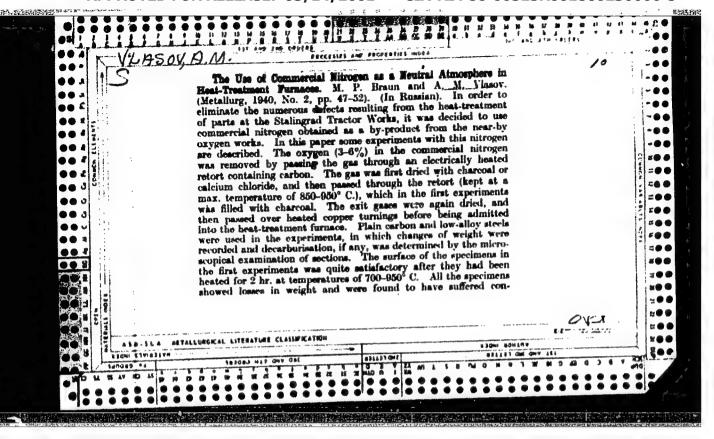
VLASOV, A.M.

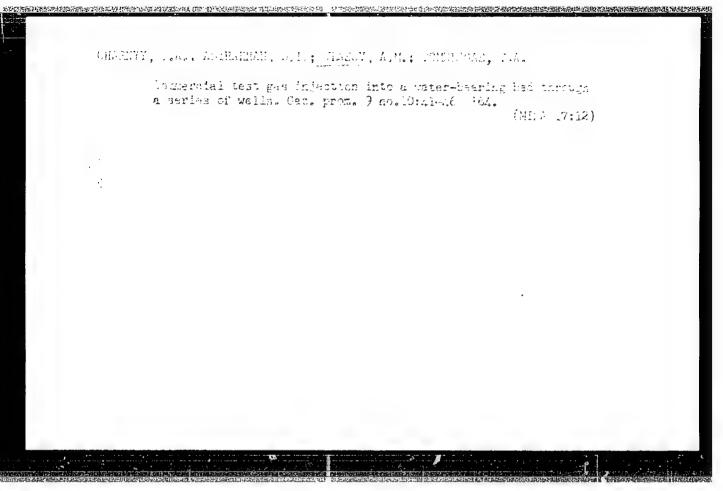
Determination of gas saturation in a horizontal water-tearing reservoir in the creation and use of underground gas reservoirs. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.ll:91-96 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

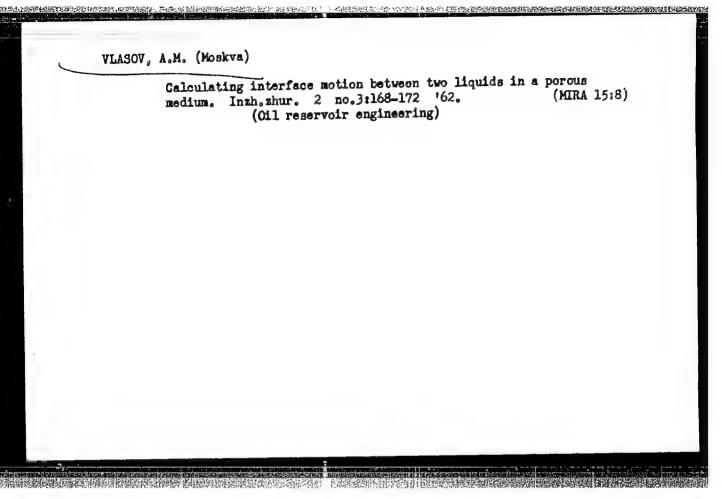
1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akad. I.M.Gubkina.











VLASOV, A.N.

Morphologic terminology of Archaeocyatha. Paleont. zhur. no.3:
3-9 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Archaeocyathidae—Terminology)

| Ami9f | Y, A.N.  |             |
|-------|--|-------------|
|       | Cambrian Clathricoscinus openies of the Azyr-Tal Alatau). Paleont, zhur, no.3:131-135 164. |             |
|       | 1. Paleontologicheskiy _nstitut AN SSSR.   | (MIRA 18:2) |
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VLASOV, A.N.

Cambrian stromatoporoids. Paleont.ahur. no.3:22-32 [6]. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. (Stromatoporoidae)

| L 1423-66 EMT(1) IJP(c)  |
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| CCESSION NR: AP5021145 UR/0386/65/002/001/0027/0030  |
| UTHOR: Bakumenko, V. L.; Vlasov, A. N.; Kovarskaya, Ye. S.; Kozina, G. S.;   |
| 14 m   |
| OURCE: Zhurnel proportion of fluorescence in Er3+-activated CaWO.  |
| OURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redektsiyu.   |
| OPIC TAGS: quantum counter, infrared quantum counter, quantum action, fluorescence,  |
| STRACT: Infrared quantum counter action has been discovered in Er <sup>3+</sup> -doped 0.75%) CaWO <sub>4</sub> similar to that recently described by Brown and Shand in Er <sup>3+</sup> -doped woride lattices (M. R. Brown, W. A. Shand, Phys. Rev. Lett., 12, 367, 1964). Uncrescence appeared at wavelengths of about 543 mm when the wavelength of the rst exciting flux corresponded to 1.5 \mu and that of the second to 710-850 mm. The effect can be produced only by the simultaneous application of the two fluxes. The authors the effect may lead to the transformation of infrared radiation into sible light. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.   |
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| L 1423-66 ACCESSION NR: AP5021145 ASSOCIATION: none | ·          |          |        |     |
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| ASSOCIATION: none SUBMITTED: 20May65                | ENCL: 00   |          | CODE:  |     |
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| Card 2/2 PP.  |            | <b>.</b> | 144-1  | ;   |

BOCHKAREV, P.F., otv. red.; VLASOV, A.N., otv. za vyp.;
LASKINA, A.V., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Colection of brief scientific reports of the Faculty of Geology; supplement to the report on research work for 1961] Sbornik kratkikh nauchnykh soobshchenii geologicheskogo fakul'teta; prilozhenie k otchetu o nauchno-issledovatel'skoi rabote za 1961 god. Irkutsk, Irkutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 16:10)

 Irkutsk. Universitet. (Geological research)

ABELEVICH, A.A.; ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N.; VLASOV, A.P.; GAL'PERIN, A.S.; YEVSIKOV, A.V.; IVANOV, G.P.; KOROLEV, N.A.; LEVITSKIY, I.S.; LIVSHITS, L.G.; MELKOV, M.P.; HAZAROV, H.I.; NOVIKOV, M.P.; POPOV, V.Ya.; TEPLOV, A.G.; BAKHAREV, A.P., inzh., retsenzent; SAVEL'YEV, Ye.Ya., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Technological aspects of the repair of crauler vehicles] Tekhnologiia remonta gusenichnykh mashin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry 1960. 466 p. (MIRA 14:7) (Crauler vehicles-Maintenance and repair)

VLASOV, Anatoliy Prokof'yevich, kand.tekhr.nauk; SAVINKOV, Konstantin Pavlovich, kand.tekhr.nauk; IVANOVA, N.A., red.izd-ve; KL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[High-frequency metallization] Vysokochastotnaia metallizatsiis.

Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960.

126 p.

(Mira 13:10)

#### PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

的一种,我们就是这种的一种,我们就是这种的一种,我们就是这个人的人,我们就是一个人的人的人的人的人,我们也没有一个人的人,我们也没有这种的,我们就是这种的人的人

SOV/4283

- Vlasov, Anatoliy Prokof'yevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Konstantin Pavlovich Savinkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences
- Vysokochastotnaya metallizatsiya (High-Frequency Metallizing) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 124 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.
- Ed. of Publishing House: N.A. Ivanova; Tech. Ed.: V.D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metalworking and Machine-Tool Manufacture. (Mashgiz): V.I. Mitin, Engineer.
- PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel.
- COVERAGE: The book is a brief review of Soviet and non-Soviet published data on methods of metal spraying and physical and mechanical properties of metal coatings. The nature of the metal-spraying process with high-frequency electric current for wire melting, metallizing apparatus and operating principles, and methods of designing spray guns are discussed. Also presented are the results of investigations of the structure and physical and mechanical properties of sprayed-steel coatings applied by high-frequency metallization. Practices of reconditioning some machine parts by this method are described, and practical recommendations are given on the technique of building up machine parts by Card 1/4

。 "我们们,我们们,我们们就不是有效的,我们也就是这种,我们会就是这种人,我们会就是这种人,我们们也没有的,我们也可以是这种人,我们也是这种人,我们也是这种人

# High-Frequency Metallizing SOV/4283 means of metal spraying. According to the authors the following persons have made significant contributions to the field of metallizing: Ye.V. And to shin. D.G. Vadivesey, N. V. V. And to shin.

have made significant contributions to the field of metallizing: Ye.V. Antoshin, D.G. Vadivasov, N.V. Kats, L.V. Krasnichenko, A.F. Troitskiy, V.V. Yefremov, and V.I. Kazartsev. There are 50 references: 39 Soviet and

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS:

| Intro | าด้มก | +4 | ^~                     |
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| THAT  | JUUC  | 61 | $\mathbf{o}\mathbf{n}$ |

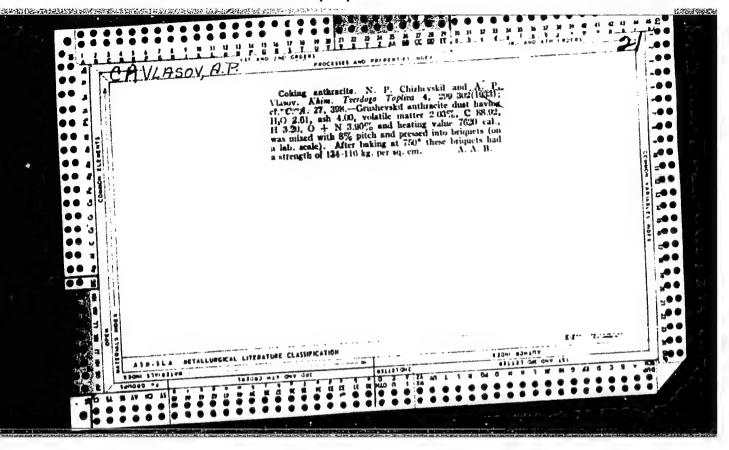
| Ch. I. Methods of Metal Spraying  1. Melting and spraying of metal  2. Transfer of metal particles onto metallized surface  3. Structure and chemical composition of the sprayed layer of metal  4. Physical and mechanical properties of steel coatings in electric-arc | 5<br>6<br>13<br>16 |
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| Ch. II. Nature of the Process of High-Frequency Metallizing  1. Regularities of the high-frequency Metallizing   | 20                 |
| 1. Regularities of the high-frequency Metallizing 2. Construction and operation of the spray gun of high-frequency metal- spraying apparatus Card 2/L  | 30<br>30           |
| varu 2/4   | 34                 |

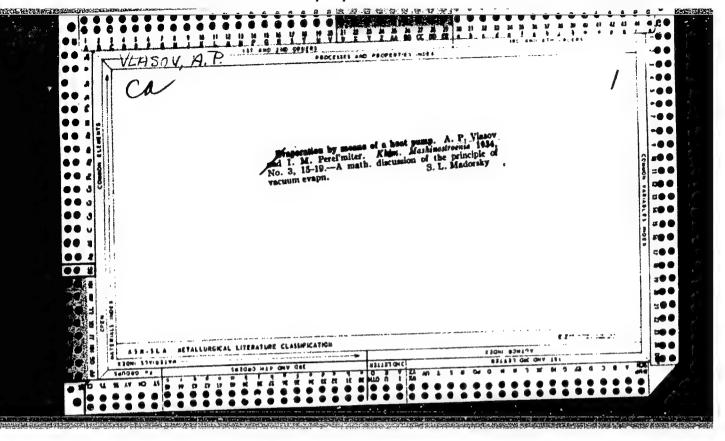
VIASOV, A.P., inzh.; PONOMAREV, A.I., inzh.

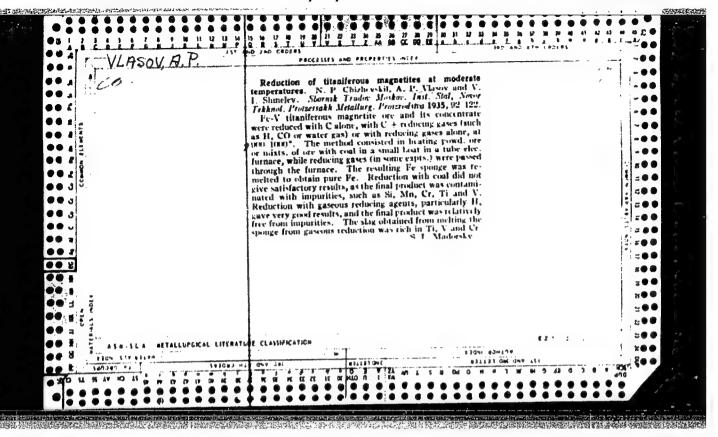
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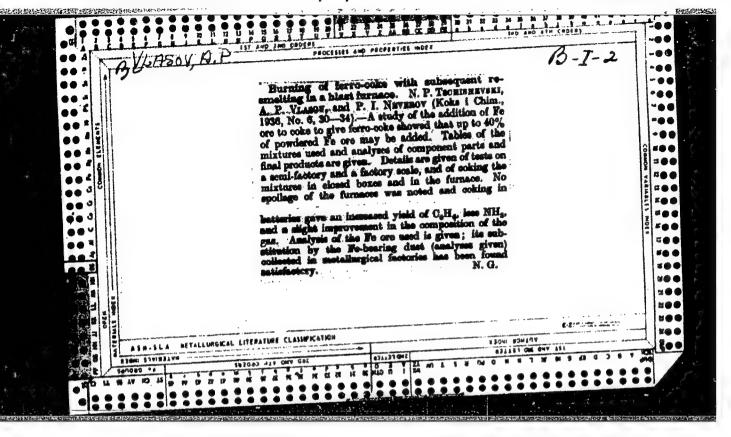
(Metal spraying)

(MIRA 11:3)









## VLASOV, Anton Stepanovich; SHAKHNAROVICH, L.A., red.

[Prospecting methods and results of increasing spacing intervals in borehole patterns in ore deposits of the Northeast. Secondary prospecting methods for placers in dredge mining.] Metodika razvedki i rezul'taty razrezheniia setok raspolozheniia vyrabotok na rudnykh mestorozhdeniiakh Severo-Vostoka. Metodika povtornoi razvedki rossypei dlia drazhnoi dobychi. Magadan, Vses. nauchno-issl. in-t zolota i redkikh metallov, 1962. 23 p. (Magadan. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zolota i redkikh metallov. Trudy, Ger. Dele, no.43). (MIRA 16:6)

(Siberia, Eastern-Prospecting)

VLASOV, A.S.; ZHELMIN, S.G.

New methods of prospecting for gold placer deposits. Payred, 1 okh. nedr 30 no.4:8-13 Ap 164. (META 17:12)

1. Severo-Vostochnyy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.

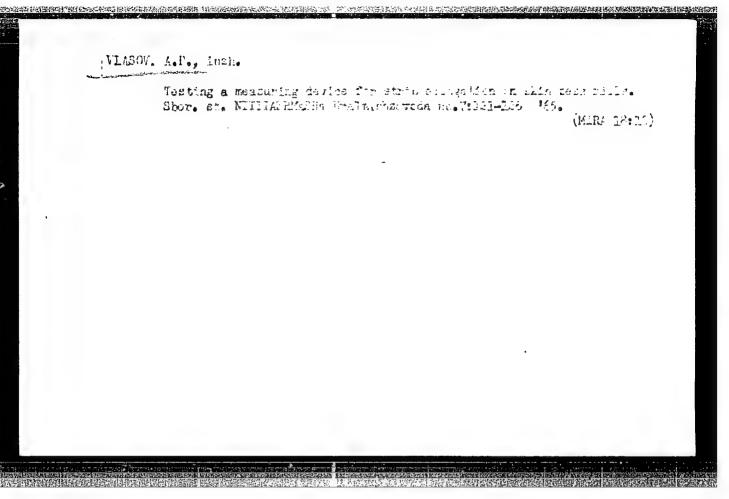
L 10305-66 EWI(1)/EWI(m)/EIC/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EMA(o) LIP(c) ACC NR: AP6000024 SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/65/003/005/0434/0440 AUTHOR: Bakumenko, V.L.; Vlasov, A.N. ORG: None TITLE: Investigations of the spectra of fluorescence and absorption of 3-valent ions of praseodymium in a calcium tungstate grating SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 3, no. 5, 1965, 434-440 TOPIC TAGS: spectral energy distribution, fluorescence, fluorescence spectrum, praseodymium, calcium compound, tungstate 11 A study is made of single crystals of calcium tungstate activated with praseodymium, grown from a melt according to the Chokhral'skiy method. The concentration of praseodymium in the initial melt amounted to I at.%. The activator was introduced as a double salt NaPr(WO4)2. The lifetime of certain fluorescent states is measured. The authors observed the effect of the excitation of the blue

fluorescence (near 490 nm) by an emission in the red or the infrared regions. This is explained by the excitation of the <sup>3</sup>P<sub>0</sub> level by sequential absorption of two longwave photons, analogous to the phenomenon observed by M.R. Brown and W. A. Shand (Phys. Rev. Letters, 11, No. 8, 366, 1963) in the crystals of fluorides activated with praseodymium. A diagram of energetic levels is constructed, and an

Card 1/2

UDG: 535.34:535.372

| J. 10305-66<br>ACC NR: AP6000024  |   | 12           |
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| The results are of a preliminary no   | and probabilities for the number of ature; work in this direction is being ir deep gratitude to Ye. S. Kovarska | ya for the   |
| preparation of the single crystals, for permission to use the fluoreser ment. Orig. art. has: 3 figures a | and to T. A. Kostinskaya and T. V. nce spectra taken by them with an IS and 3 tables.                           | P-51 instru- |
| SUB CODE: 20, 07 / SUBM DATE  | : 03Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH   | REF: 005     |
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VIRNIK, D.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHAR'KOVA, A.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHAKHNAZAROVA, M.Sh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VLASOV. A.P., inzh.; ROSTOVTSEVA, V.I., inzh.; CHEKANOVA, G.V., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: ARTEMOVA, N.N.; TSYPINA, N.D.; KUST, Ye.F.

Preparation of gelatin from raw materials processed with the acid method. Trudy VNIIMP no.13:52-63 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Khar'kova, Shakhnazorova, Artemova).
2. Moskovskiy zhelatinovyy zavod (for Vlasov, Rostovtseva, Chekanova, TSypina, Kust.).

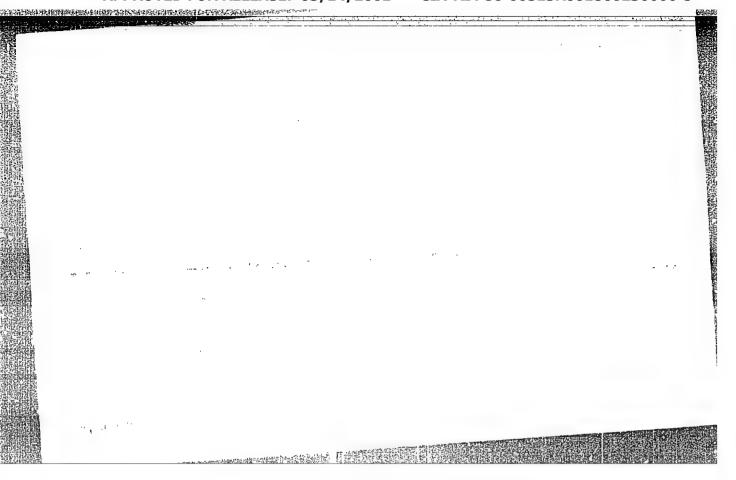
VIRNIK, David Isaakovich; VLASOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich; TALANTSEV,
Dmitriy Zinov'yevich; KHOKHLOVA, Zinaida Vasil'yevna;
LIBERMAN, S.G., kand, tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PAVLOVSKAYA,
Z.N., inzh.-tekhnolog, retsenzent; MOROZOVA, I.I., red.;
ZARSHCHIKOVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Technology of glue and gelatine] Tekhnologiia kleia i zhelatina. [By] D.I. Virnik, i dr. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963. (MIRA 16:8)

VLASOV, Anatoliy Sergeyevich; GOGOLIN, Vladimir Kondrat'yevich; REYSHA, A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKHAL'CHUK, Z.V., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Technical servicing of excavators] Tekhnicheskii ukhod za ekskavatorami. Pod red. A.K.Reisha. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 147 p. (MIRA 16:2)

(Excavating machinery-Maintenance and repair)



considered at temperatures of 1,100 - 1,800. It was established that as temperatures of three and time and time

YANKOVSKIY, A.K.; POVALISHINA, T.P.; VLASOV, A.S.; KOZHUSHKO, M.I.; SADOVSKAYA, Ye.V.

Data on the natural foci of hemorrhagic fever with a renal syndrome in Moscow Province. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 40 no.12:46-51 D \*63.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz Instituta poliomielita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR.

VINSOV, H.S

AU THORS:

Preobrazhenskiy, N. A., Malkov, K. M.,

79-11-53/56

Maurit, M. Ye., Vorob'yev, M. A.

Vlasov, A. S.

TITLE:

Synthesis of the Alkaloid Arecoline and its Homologues

(Sintez alkaloida arekolina i yego gomologov).

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11,

pp. 3162-3170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The alkaloid of the Aroca Catechu palm recognized as

N-methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydronicotinic acid ester (see its

hydrogen bromide salt in formula VI) was hitherto

synthesized in different manners. The authors carried out a synthesis of this alkaloid and its homologues of special practical importance with different substituents on nitrogen, starting from the methyl ester of acrylic acid (see series of formulae I-VI). The reaction of the methylacrylic acid ester upon alkylamines leads to the formation of  $\beta,\beta^{\dagger}$ -dicarbometoxydiethylalkylamines. The cyclization to N-alkyl-3-carbometoxy-4-piperidone takes place in alcoholate by

3-carbometoxy-4-piperidone takes place in alcoholatheating of the diester of one of these amines. This piperidine is reduced to N-alkyl-3-carbometoxy-4-

Card 1/3

Synthesis of the Alkaloid Arecoline and its Homologues

79-11-53/56

oxypiperidine. By dehydration with the aid of dehydrating agents the latter is converted to the methyl ester of N-alkyl
- \Delta^3 - tetrahydronicotinic acid which

latter with hydrogen bromide forms the salt. The following homologues of arecoline were synthesized according to one and the same method: The methyl esters of N-ethyl-, and the same method: The methyl esters of N-ethyl-, N-n.-propyl-, N-n.-butyl- and N-benzyl- $\Delta 3$ - -tetrahydronicotimic N-n.-propyl-, N-n.-butyl- and N-benzyl of the physiological investigations in the pertinent acid. The physiological investigations in the pertinent Moscow institutes showed that the produced hydrobromide of arecoline completely corresponds with the same salt of the natural alkaloid. Of the arecoline homologues only the natural alkaloid. Of the arecoline homologues only the n-propyl derivative exerts a weak physiological action. There are 9 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001860230006-5 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

Synthesis of the Alkaloid Arecoline and its Homologues 79-11-53/56 ASSOCIATION:

Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology.

Experimental Plant of the All-Union Chemical Pharmaceutical

Scientific Research Institute

(Moskovskiy institut tonkoy knimicheskoy tekhnologii. Opytnyy zavod vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo

khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta).

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Arecoline - Synthesis 2. Alkaloids - Synthesis

Aroca Catechu Palm 4. Alkaloids - Sources

Card 3/3

14(2)

SOV/100-59-10-7/12

AUTHOR:

Vlasov, A.S. Engineer

TITLE:

Improving the Quality of the Hydraulic Pumps NPA-64

PERIODICAL:

Mekhanizatsiya stroitel'stva, 1959, Nr 10, pp 24-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

While the design of the excavator E-153 has been improved to a point where it is possible to operate it for up to 3,000 hours without having to overhaul its mechanism, the hydraulic pump NPA-64 installed on the excavator is only guaranteed for 1,500 hours of service. However, actually excavator is only to 700-800 hours without repair. The main reasons this time amounts only to 700-800 hours without repair. The main reasons for the failure of the hydraulic pump to perform lie in the utilization of inferior oil which includes impurities, clogged up filters, oil of inferior oil which includes impurities, clogged up filters, oil leakages etc. The article describes the design cf the mechanism of the hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, explaining the consequences of neglecting its hydraulic pump system, exclusive the proper care and attention. It is therefore upon initiative of the proper care and attention of Mechanization of Glavmosstroy, that a compulsive the proper care and attention are also the proper care and attention of the proper care and attention of the proper care and a

Card 1/2

SOV/100-59-10-7/12

Improving the Quality of the Hydraulic Pumps NPA-64.

As a result of these precautionary measures the life of the hydraulic pumps has doubled as compared with the previous one. There are 3 diagrams.

Card 2/2

OF SUPERIOR BUTCHES TO SUPERIOR SUPERIO

ZASOSOV, V.A.; METEL'KOVA, Ye.I.; VOLZHINA, O.N.; SHAGALOV, L.B.; VLASOV, A.S.

New method of producing norsulfazole. Med. prom. 17 no.9:15-22 S'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimikc-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.

 是是是**是一个人,这个人的人,我们也是我们的人,我们也没有的人,我们们也不是是一个人,这个人,这个人的人,这个人的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就会这个人,我们就是** 

GOGOLIN, V.K., inzh.; KUTYREV, I.A., inzh.; VLASOV, A.S., inzh.; IFTINKA, G.A., red.izd-va; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the technical maintenance of tower cranes] Rukovodstvo po tekhnicheskomu ukhodu za bashennymi kranami (NP-61). Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 85 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. (Cranes, derricks, etc.—Maintenance and repair)

VLASOV, A.S.; POLUBOYARINOV, D.N.

Making use of exothermic reactions for the production of ceramic metals on a chromium and aluminum oxide base. Ogneupory 28 no.5:232-234 163. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Ceramic metals-Thermal properties)
(Aluminothermy)

VLASOV, A.S., inzh.

Operation and maintenance of machinery in construction of hydraulic structures. Energ. stroi. no.33:62-66 '63.

(MLA 17:8)

1. Gosplan SSSR.

L 18513-63 EPR/EWT(d)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/T-2AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/SSD Ps-h/Pr-h/Pu-h WW/JD/WH/JG ACCESSION NR: AP3000027 8/0131/63/000/005/0232/0234 Vlasov, A. S.; Poluboyarinov, D. N. Cermet made of chromium and aluminum oxide by using exothermal reaction SOURCE: Ogneupory, no. 5, 1963, 232-234 TOPIC TAGS: cermet, thermite reaction, Cr203, Al203, corundum, physical property, ABSTRACT: This report is a summary of cermet properties, and a discussion of possible improvement in stability characteristics of chromium-corundum cermets by the use of the thermite reaction. The thermite reaction  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  + 2Al = 2Cr + Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Q is initiated in an electric furnace by heating to 8750 a mixture of metallic chromium and corundum, held in a corundum container. Thereafter the reaction continues spontaneously and produces material containing 50.2% Cr and 49.8% Al203. To obtain the composition of 30% Cr and 70% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, corundum may be added to the mixture either before the reaction (for cermet K-1) or after the reaction (for K-2). The control batch (K-O) consists of 30% metallic Cr and 70% clay alumina. In general, the properties of cermets K-1 and K-2 are better than those of K-O and their somewhat lower thermal stability will probably be improved in the future. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 photographs. Card 1/2

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L 41024-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008582

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AUTHORS: Hikhalev, V. A.; Vlasov, A. S.; Dorokhova, M. I.; Moskalik, Ye. K.; E. Smolina, N. Ye.; Tikhonova, O. Ya.; Shagalov, L. B.

TITLE: A method of praparing 3,4-bis-(n)-diethylaminoethoxy-(phenyl)-hexane. Class 30, No. 152540

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 130

TOPIC TAGS: hexane, chloride, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method of producing 3,4-bis-(n)-diothylamincethoxy-(phenyl)-hexane by interaction between symmetral and

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| ina mocess a diethylami  | noethyl chloride salt is | used, such as chlorhydrate.  |                                 |
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SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0221/0224

AUTHOR: Skidan, B. S.; Poluboyarinov, D. N.; Vlasov, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Problem of sintering metal-aluminum oxide cermets

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo chernoy metallurgii. Moskovskoye pravleniye. Vysokoogneupornyye materialy (Highly refractory materials). Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1966, 221-224

TOPIC TAGS: metal aluminum oxide cermet, dispersion strengthened alloy, titanium oxide containing cermet, cobalt containing cermet, iron containing cermet, chromium containing cermet, niobium containing cermet, molybdenum containing cermet, tungsten containing cermet, Cerwet Corundom

ABSTRACT: A series of experiments with sintering cermets consisting of corundum  $(Al_2O_3)$  and metal, such as nickel, cobalt, iron, chromium, niobium, molybdenum or tungsten, has been conducted. It was found that dense, high-strength cermets can be produced whenever the difference between the sintering temperatures of metal and corundum does not exceed 100-150C. For instance, Ni +  $Al_2O_3$  cermet had a porosity of 32% and a bend strength of 430 kg/cm² (the differences between the sintering temperatures of 1200C for nickel and 1750C for  $Al_2O_3$  is 550C) while the Nb +  $Al_2O_3$  cermet had a porosity of 2.5% and a bend strength of 4850 kg/cm² (the

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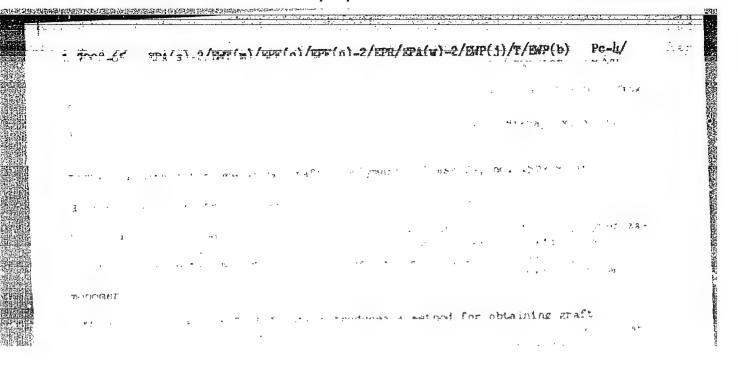
sintering temperature of Nb is 1850C). However, the density and strength of cermets consisting of components with greatly different sintering of temperatures can be improved by additional alloying with nickel or zirconium or a combination of both. For instance, the porosity of W +  $Al_2O_3$  cermet dropped from 24% to 5% as a result of addition of 1% Ni. Simultaneously, the bend strength increased from 800 kg/cm² to 3050 kg/cm². The W +  $Al_2O_3$  + 1% Zr cermet had a porosity of 7.0% and a bend strength of 3500 kg/cm². The addition of 2% TiO<sub>2</sub> to CO +  $Al_2O_3$  cermet decreased the porosity from 30% to 16% and increased the bend strength from 680 kg/cm² to 1490 kg/cm² and the notch toughness from 1.5 kg·cm/cm² to 1.75 kg·cm/cm². Orig. art. has: 1 table.

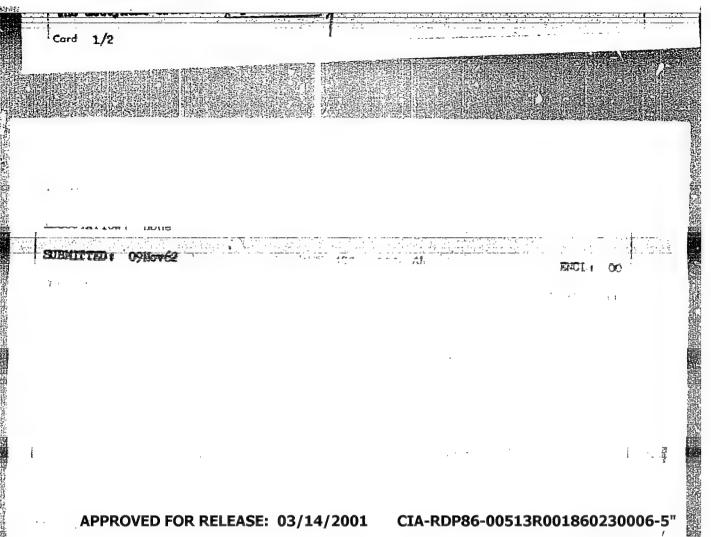
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SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Nov65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

| VLASOV, Aleksanör V. | DECEASED *62 | 1962/6                                 |
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| Civil Engineering    |              |  |
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VLASOV, A.V.; GLAZUMOV, P. Ya.; MOROZOV, Yu.L.; PATALAKH, I.I.; POLAK, L.S.; RAFIKOV, S.R., akademik; TSETLIH, B.L.

Synthesis of semiconducting combined materials by the method of gas-phase grafted radiation polymerization. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.1:141-142 S-0 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. AN KazSSR (for Rafikov).

VLASOV, A.V.; TOKAREVA, L.G.; TSVANKIN, D.Ya.; TSETLIN, B.L.; SHABLYGIN,

Oriented polyvinylidene chloride produced by radiation polymerization from the gaseous phase on oriented polymeric supporting structures. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.4:857-860 Ap 165. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Vesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna. Submitted September 25, 1964.

BELAVTSEVA, Ye. M.; GUMARGALIYEVA, K. Z.; KITAYGORODSKIY, A. I.; VLASOV, A. V.

"Staining method used for graft polymer investigation by electron sicroscopy."

report submitted to 3rd European Regional Conf, Electron Microscopy, Prague, 26 Aug-3 Sep 64.

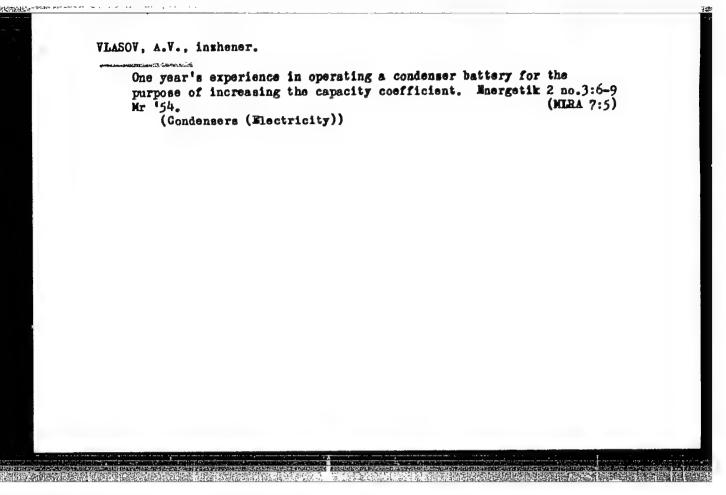
VLASOV, [A.V.]

USSR/Engineering
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"Mekh Trud 1 Tyazh Rabot" No 8

Three good books have been published in 1948:
Vlasov's "Saw Production," Skiba's "Machanization of Wagon Repair Work," and Velikhov's "Erection of Metallic Constructions." Books have been recommended as texts for higher technical schools.



KOVALEV, N.G.; ZMEYEV, A.A.; LUKIN, Ye.I.; FADINA, G.I.; KATIN, V.K.; SYSHCHIKOV, Yu.T.; VLASOV, A.V.; KARPOV, I.N.; ASTAKHOV, A.S.; DARONYAN, M., Ted.; MOSKVIHA, R., tekhn. red.

[Africa in figures; a statistical manual] Afrika v tsifrakh; statisticheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 566 p. (MIRA 16:11)

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KAL'M, P.A.; YLASOV, A.V., redaktor; GLADKIY, N.P., redaktor; LEVONEVSKAYA, L.G., teknnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual of norms for planning and operational direction of collective farms] Spravochnik normativov dlia planirovaniia i operativnogo zukovodstva v kolkhozakh. 2-e, perer. izd. [Leningrad] Leningradskoe gazetno-zhurnal'noe i knizhnoe izd-vo, 1955. 339 p. (MIRA 9:4)

 VLASOV, A.V.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; RAFIKOV, S.R.; TOKAHEVA, L.G.; TSETLIN, B.L.; SHABLYGIN, M.V.

Formation of oriented structures in the radiation polymerization of vinyl monomers on fibers. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.2:382-383 My 162. (MIRA 15:5)

l. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokhna. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Karginym. (Vinyl compound polymers) (Radiation)

.38110

15.5540

S/020/62/144/002/023/028

AUTHORS:

Vlasov, A. V., Glazunov, P. Ya., Mikhaylov, N. V., Rafikov, S. R., Tokareva, L. G., Tsetlin, B. L., and Shablygin, M. V.

TITLE:

Formation of oriented structures in radiation-induced poly-

merization of vinyl monomers on fibers

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 2, 1962, 382 - 383

TEXT: An attempt was made to obtain oriented polymers by polymerizing the monomer from the gas phase on oriented macromolecules of fibers acting as "matrices". The experiments were made with a two-chamber apparatus as used for graft polymerization of vinyl monomers on mineral particles (cf. B. L. Tsetlin et al., Tr. 2-go Vsescyuzn. soveshch. po radiatsionnoy khimii, Izd. AN SSSR, 1962). One chamber contained caprone cord fiber heated to 80°C, and the other contained completely anhydrous acrylonitrile (40°C). Irradiation was made with X-rays (dose rate, 3°10<sup>15</sup> ev/cm<sup>3</sup>·sec) for 3 - 6 hrs at 10<sup>-4</sup> - 10<sup>-5</sup> mm Hg. The weight of the fiber increased by 15 - 33 %. The perpendicular dichroism in the -CEN stretching vibrations (2235 cm<sup>-1</sup>),

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Formation of oriented structures in ...

detected by spectroscopy, proved the orientation of the polymer. Experiments with acrylonitrile and non-oriented fiber as well as with liquid acrylonitrile and oriented fiber showed no dichroism. The liquid monomer molecules are assumed to prevent orientation. Further experiments with polymers, man-made and natural fibers used as "matrices" are under way.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR). Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

PRESENTED: January 19, 1962, by V. A. Kargin, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1962

Card 2/2

*\$*/020/60/135/004/030/037 BCC4/3056

AUTHORS:

Kargin, V. A., Academician, Mirlina, S. Ya., Kabanov, V. A.,

Mikheleva, G. A., and Vlasov, A. V.

TITLE:

Structure and Properties of Isotactic Polyacrylic Acid and

of Its Salts

FERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 4,

pp. 893 - 895

TEXT: The problem the authors discuss is the study of spatially regular synthetic polyelectrolytes which may be used as model substances of biological polymers. An electron-microscopic examination of the secondary structures of isotactic polyacrylic acid (PAA) and of its salts has been made by means of a JEM\_5Y apparatus. PAA was obtained by alkaline hydrolysis of isotactic polyisopropyl acrylate. Thermogravimetric study showed that PAA crystallizes as a hydrate, with two monomeric members sharing one water molecule. The salts were produced by potentiometric titration (glass electrodes, ATC-5 (IF-5) tube potentiometer) with Ba (OH)<sub>2</sub>, NaOH,

Card 1/3

Structure and Froperties of Isotactic Polyacrylic Acid and of Its Salts

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and (CH2) LNOH. The following results are given: Isotactic PAA evaporated from 0.01 - 0.0001% aqueous solution upon a colloxylin film showed similar globuli as atactic PAA whose amorphous character was revealed by electron diffraction studies. Crystallization occurred after HCl addition to the dilute solution (0.00001 - 0.0001%). Crystal stacks, spiral bands, and single crystals were observed. Crystallization in the presence of HCl is explained by suppressed dissociation of the carboxyl groups. In acid media, FAA behaves like a spatially regular polymer. Barium salt produced from solutions with pH 4.2 - 10.7 exhibited globuli within the entire pH range. Intrinsic viscosity at pH = 5 was 0.07 for FABa, and 0.12 for PAA. Sodium salt obtained at pH 4.2 - 11.5 showed globuli in the case of low pH, which at pH = 6.75 unrolled as a consequence of increasing dissociation and intramolecular repulsion of the COOT groups. Fibrils were forming. At pH = 7 dissociation was complete, single crystals formed, and intrinsic viscosity reached a maximum. At higher pH, the molecule chains entangled again, and globuli were observed. In the case of tetramethylammonium polyacrylate, fibrils were observed near the neutral point, which

Card 2/3

Structure and Fromerties of Isotactic Folyacrylic Acid and of Its Salts

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resembled the structures of biopolymers. Observation of a tetramethylsummonium polyacrylate film in polarized light and dry air (40 - 60°C)
showed that the film consisted of intergroum rhemble single crystals,
100 \( \mu\) in size, with a folded structure. Cooling down to 20°C initiated
destruction of the crystals by air humidity. Birefringence vanished.
Re-heating, however, re-established the old crystal structure. From
these phenomena it is concluded that in the swelled film the mutual
position of the structural elements remains unchanged. Hence, isotactic
FAA showed the same structural types as atactic FAA. However, due to
the regular succession of asymmetric atoms, isotactic PAA showed a greater
variety in fibril forms approaching the regular structures of biopolymers.
There are 4 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 3/3

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S/190/61/003/001/017/020 B119/B216

AUTHORS:

Kargin, V. A., Kabanov, V. A., Mirlina, S. Ya., Vlasov, A. V.

TITLE:

Isotactic polyacrylic acid and its salts

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 1, 1961, 134-138

TEXT: The present paper treats the synthesis of isotactic (stereoregular) polyacrylic acid (PAA) and its properties. This PAA, the authors hoped, would provide a suitable model corresponding to biological polyelectrolyte systems. PAA was synthesized by the following procedure: Isotactic polyisopropyl acrylate (PPA, Ref. 1), prepared by polymerization of isopropyl acrylate, was hydrolized. Hydrolyzation was carried out in various mediums: 1. PPA - H<sub>2</sub>O - KOH, 2. PPA-H<sub>2</sub>O-methanol - KOH, 3. PPA - methanol - KOH, 4. PPA - dioxane - KOH, 5. PPA - H<sub>2</sub>O - dioxane - KOH, 6. PPA - pyridine - KOH, 7. PPA - H<sub>2</sub>O - pyridine - KOH, 8. PPA - dimethyl formamide - KOH, 9. PPA - propyl alcohol - KOH, 10. PPA - H<sub>2</sub>O - propyl alcohol - KOH, 11. PPA - propyl alcohol - toluene - KOH, 12. PPA - H<sub>2</sub>O - propyl alcohol - Card 1/3